

FIG. 1

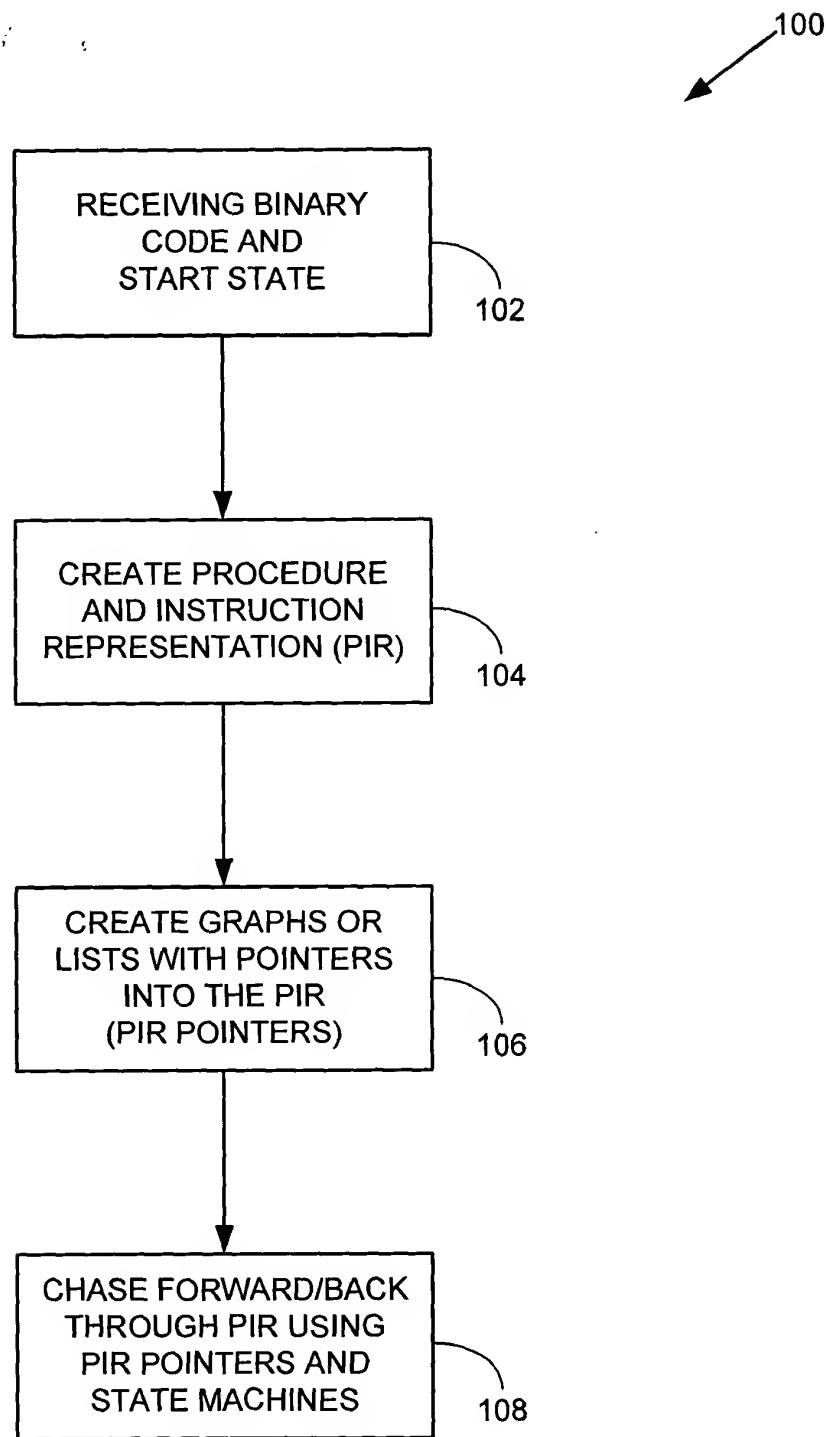
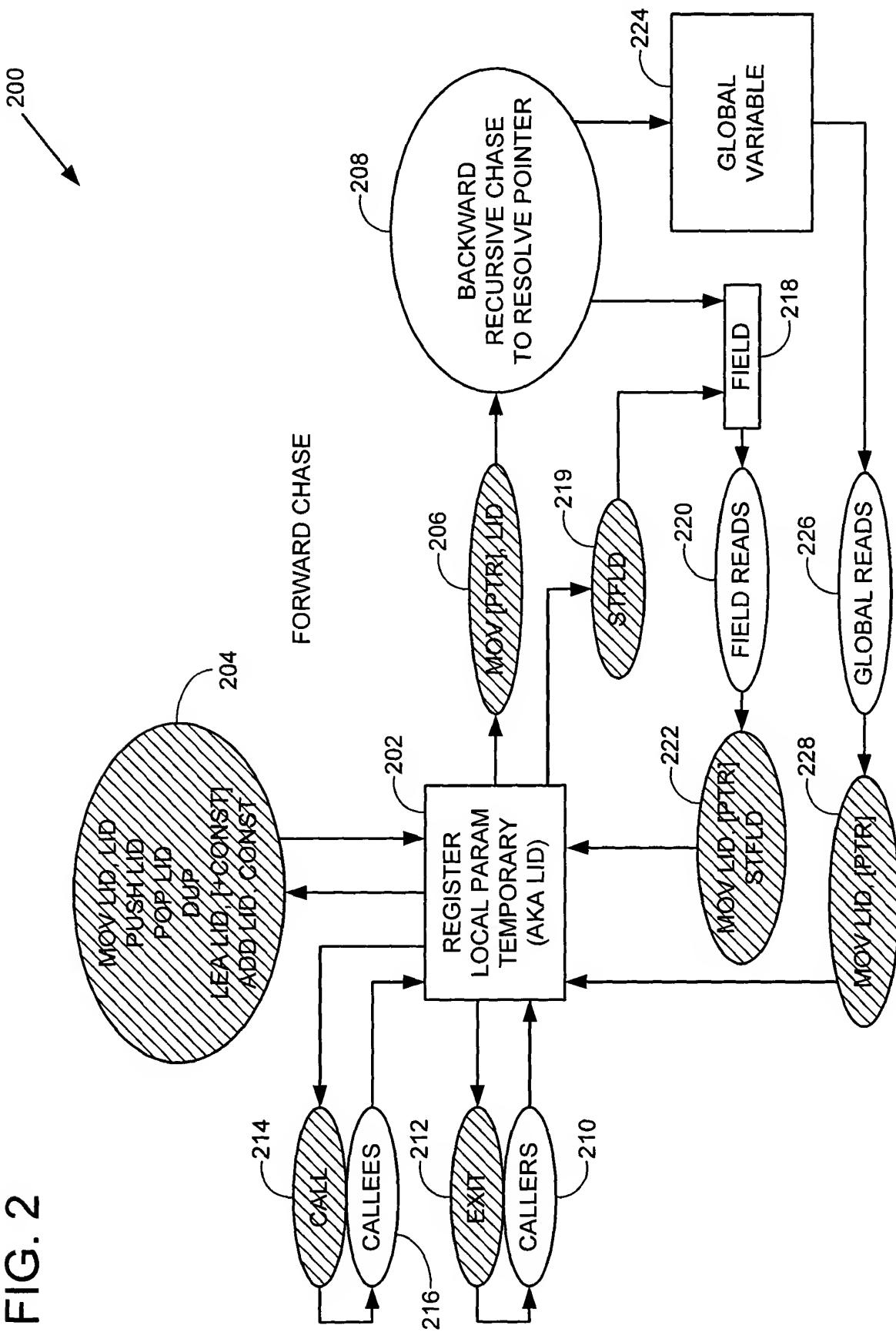


FIG. 2



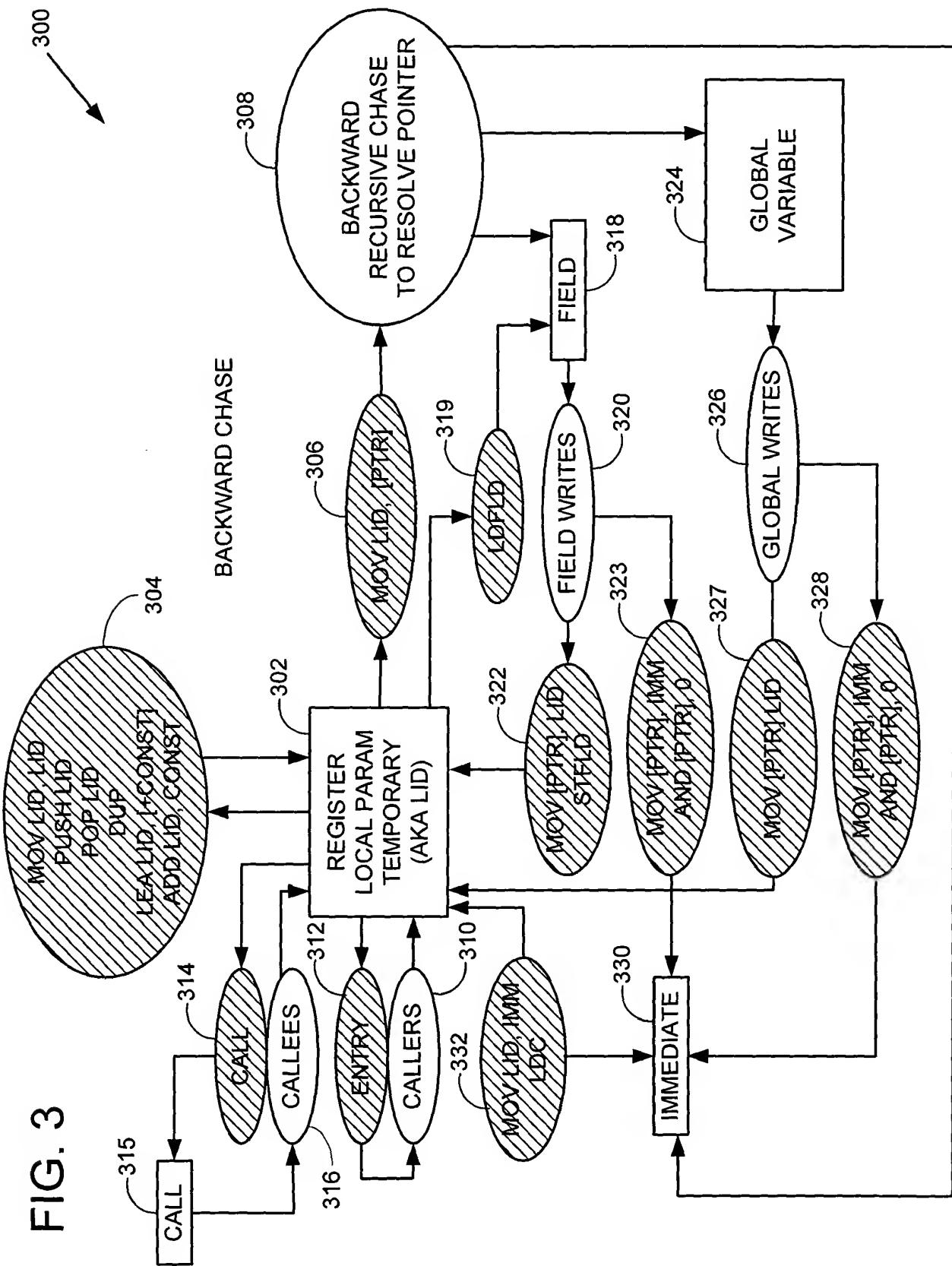


FIG. 4

400
→

402 → call malloc //store call results in eax
404 → mov [ebp + offset], eax
406 → cmp [ebp + offset], 0
410 →
412 → bne address //branch if memory obtained
414 → branch error //raise exception if no memory

FIG. 5

500
→

506 → mov eax, &global //global is DLL name
504 → push eax
502 → call dword ptr [_imp_LoadLibraryA@4]
508 →
510 →
512 →

FIG. 6

```

bar ()
{
    int * p = (int *) malloc (size of (int));
    foo (p)
        //top (p) ← 604
    }
    foo (int * p)
    {
        *p = 0;           //start here and go backward
    }

```

FIG. 7

Instruction Address	OP CODE	OPERANDS	Comments
A	push	4	//Begin Bar () //create holder for integer
B	call	malloc	
C	push	eax	//temp var on stack
D	call	foo	//temp becomes parameter to foo
E	ret		//End Bar()
F	mov	eax, [esp+4]	//Begin foo () //parameter → eax
G	mov	eax, 0	//set p=0;
H	ret		//End foo ()

FIG. 8

Diagram illustrating a memory dump with pointers and data values. The dump is organized into three columns: Addresses, Data, and States.

Addresses	Data	States
B	eax	202 → 810
C	eax	204 → 812
C	temp ₀	202 → 814
D	temp ₀	214 → 816
D	parameter ₀	216 → 818
F	parameter ₀	202 → 820
F	eax	204 → 810
G	eax	202

Annotations with arrows point from labels to specific entries:

- 806 points to the first row under Addresses.
- 808 points to the second row under Addresses.
- 804 points to the third row under Addresses.
- 802 points to the fourth row under States.
- 810 points to the value 810 in the States column of the first row.
- 812 points to the value 812 in the States column of the second row.
- 814 points to the value 814 in the States column of the third row.
- 816 points to the value 816 in the States column of the fourth row.
- 818 points to the value 818 in the States column of the fifth row.
- 820 points to the value 820 in the States column of the sixth row.
- 800 points to the top right corner of the dump area.

FIG. 9

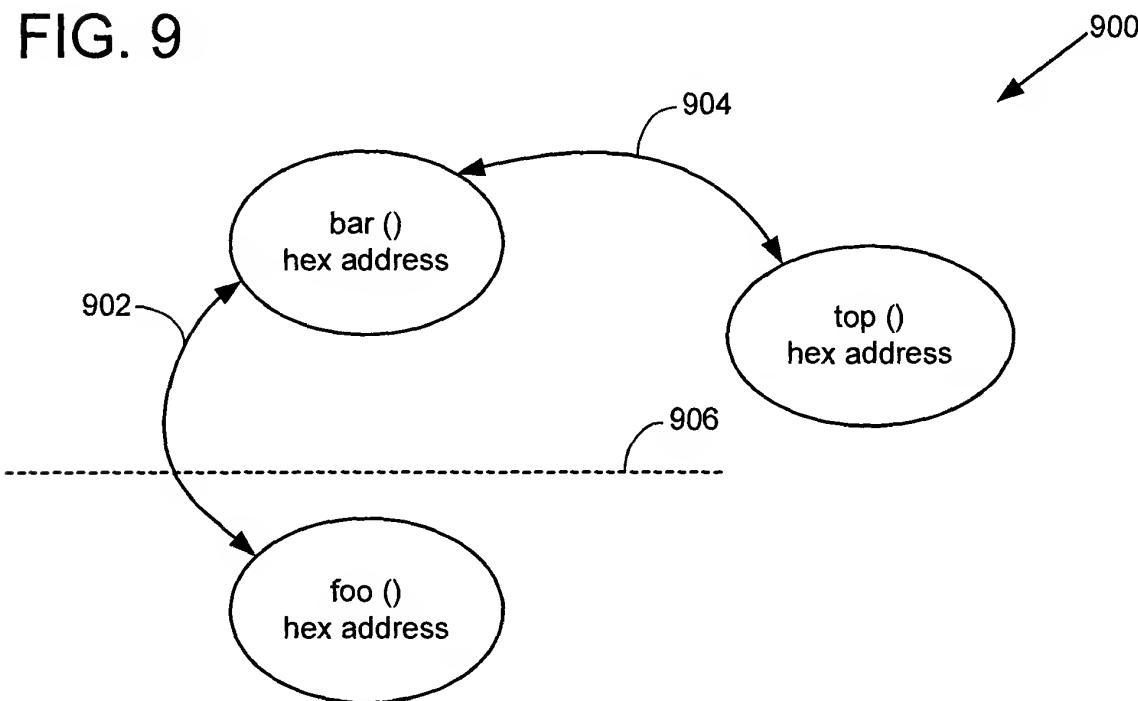


FIG. 10

1000
→

Address	Data	State
G	eax	302
F	eax	304
F	parameter ₀	302
D	parameter ₀	312
D	temp ₀	310
C	temp ₀	302
C	eax	304
B	eax	302

FIG. 11

Addressing form	Resolves to
[global + imm] 1104	Static data inside global (immediate or another global) If (global is written dynamically) Instructions that store into the global. 1106
[global + scale * reg + imm] 1108	if (reg can be chased to immediate) Static data inside global at offset (immediate or another global) If (global is written dynamically) 1110 Instructions that store into the global at offset. else All static data inside global (immediate or another global) If (global is written dynamically) 1114 Instructions that store into the global.
[reg + imm] 1116 1118 1120	If (reg can be chased to global) data inside global at offset (immediate or global) If (global is written dynamically at offset) Instructions that store into the global at offset If (reg can be chased to type) instructions that store to field
[reg + scale * reg' + imm] 1122 1124 1126	If (reg can be chased to global) if (reg' can be chased to immediate) data inside global at offset (immediate or global) If (global is written dynamically at offset) Instructions that store into the global at offset Else All data inside global (immediate or global) if (global is written dynamically) All instructions that store into the global If (reg can be chased to type) instructions that store to field array

FIG. 12

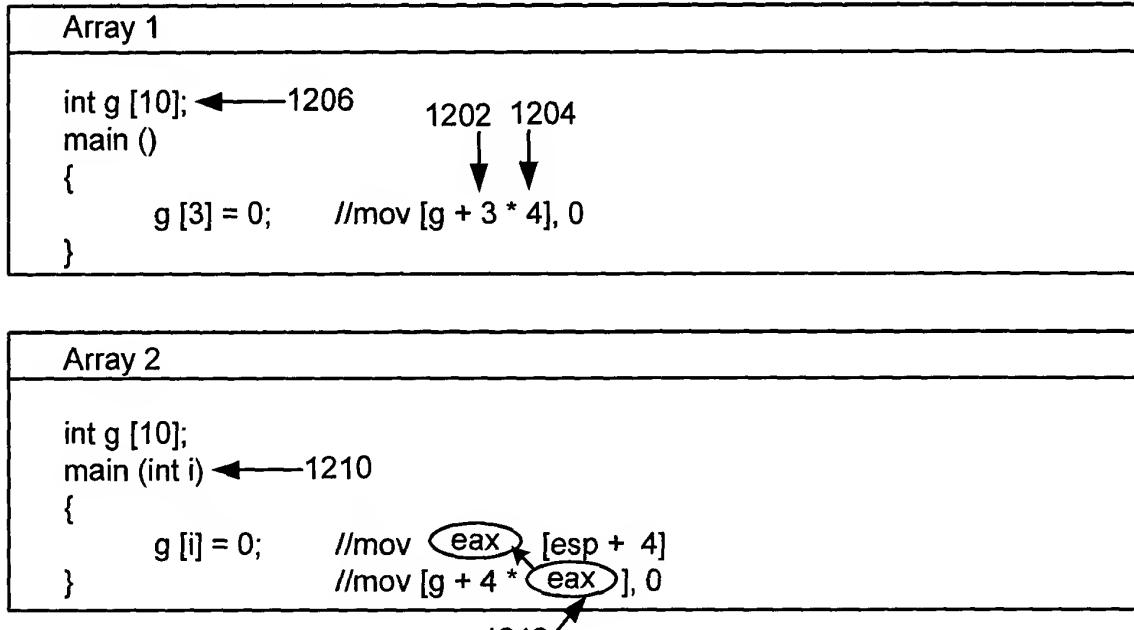


FIG. 13

<u>//Definition</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Address</u>
<code>mov [reg + <offset of i in T>], 0</code> 1302	<code>push [reg + <offset of i in T>]</code> 1306	<code>73F4</code> → 1304 <code>89AB</code> → 1308

FIG. 14

The diagram shows a C code snippet within a rectangular box. The code defines a function bar() containing a local variable t and a call to foo(t). The variable t is initialized to 0. Arrows labeled 1402 point from the assignment statement to the variable t and the initialization statement. An arrow labeled 1404 points from the call to foo(t) to the parameter t. Another arrow labeled 1406 points from the parameter t to the function call foo(T * t). A final arrow labeled 1408 points from the parameter t to the print statement. An external arrow labeled 1400 points to the right edge of the box.

```
bar ()  
{  
    T * t;  
    t -> i = 0;  
    foo (t);  
}  
foo (T * t)  
{  
    print (t -> i);  
}
```

FIG. 15

The diagram shows assembly code with columns for Definition, Use, and Address. The first row shows a definition at address 1502: mov [g + 4], 10. The second row shows a use at address 1504: mov reg, [g + 4]. The third row shows two addresses: CF15 and F11F, both pointing to address 1506. Arrows labeled 1502, 1504, 1506, and 1508 connect the code to their respective addresses. An external arrow labeled 1500 points to the right edge of the box.

<u>//Definition</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Address</u>
mov [g + 4], 10		1506
1502	1504	CF15 F11F

FIG. 16

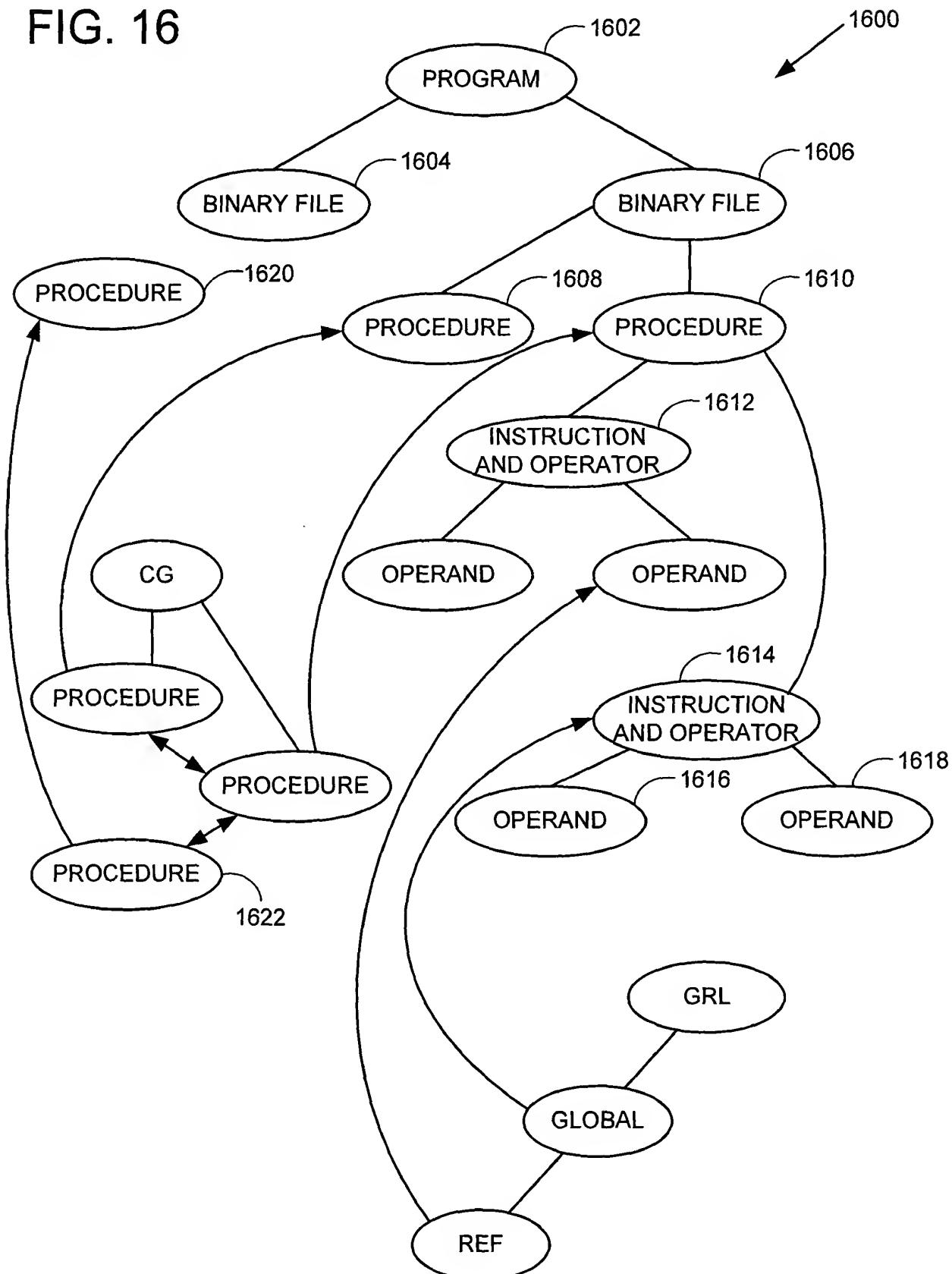


FIG. 17

```
/* Description:  
 * VChase is a class that can be used to follow data flow around a program  
 */  
class VChase ← 1702  
{  
public:  
    // Create a chase object for some data at an instruction ← 1704  
    static VULCANDLL VChase * VULCANCALL Create( VOperand op, VInst *pInst,  
        VProc *pProc, VComp *pComp );  
  
    // Free memory associated with this object (and optionally the whole set)  
    virtual void Destroy(bool fSet = true) = 0; ← 1706  
  
    enum ChaseType ← 1708  
    {  
        ctRegister = 0,  
        ctSymbol = 1,  
        ctGlobal = 2,  
        ctImmediate = 3,  
        ctPointer = 4,  
        ctArray = 5,  
        ctDataMask = 7,  
        ctLEA = 8,  
        ctLEASymbol = ctLEA | ctSymbol,  
        ctLEAGlobal = ctLEA | ctGlobal,  
        ctLEAPointer = ctLEA | ctPointer,  
        ctLEAArray = ctLEA | ctArray,  
        ctReturn = 16,  
        ctCantContinue = 32  
    };  
  
    // Get the current type of this chase object ← 1710  
    virtual ChaseType Type() = 0;  
  
    // Get the location of this chase object ← 1712  
    virtual VInst *Inst() = 0;  
    virtual VProc *Proc() = 0;  
    virtual VComp *Comp() = 0;  
  
    // Get the contents of this chase object ← 1714  
    virtual ERegister Register() = 0;  
    virtual VInstance *Instance() = 0;  
    virtual VBlock *Global() = 0;  
    virtual DWORD Immediate() = 0;  
    virtual const VAddress *Pointer() = 0;  
    virtual const VAddress *Array() = 0;  
};
```

```
// Does this object represent the return value from a call?  
virtual bool IsCall() = 0; ← 1802  
  
// Get the next chase object in this set  
virtual VChase *Next() = 0; ← 1804  
1806  
  
// Chase across 1 thing and return set of new objects  
virtual VChase *ChaseBackward() = 0;  
virtual VChase *ChaseForward() = 0;  
  
// Chase back to a symbol  
virtual VType *ChaseToType() = 0;  
virtual VInstance *ChaseToInstance() = 0; ← 1808  
1810  
  
// Chase until callback returns true  
typedef bool (VULCANCALL *PFNCHASEDONE)(VChase *pCur);  
virtual VChase *ChaseBackTo(PFNCHASEDONE) = 0;  
virtual VChase *ChaseForwardTo(PFNCHASEDONE) = 0;  
  
// Return type from IDone::Done (unavailable from static callback)  
enum ChaseDone  
{  
    cdContinueDiscard, ← 1812  
    cdDoneKeep,  
    cdContinueKeepAsFrom,  
    cdDoneDiscard,  
};  
  
// Chase using interface for callback  
class IDone ← 1814  
{  
public:  
    virtual ChaseDone VULCANCALL Done(VChase *pCur) = 0; ← 1816  
};  
virtual VChase *ChaseBackTo(IDone * = NULL) = 0; ← 1818  
virtual VChase *ChaseForwardTo(IDone * = NULL) = 0;  
  
// Get the next node kept onlong the path  
virtual VChase *From() = 0;  
1820  
  
// Predefined stopping routines for ChaseBackTo  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtType(VChase *);  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtImm(VChase *);  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtPointer(VChase *);  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtGlobal(VChase *);  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtLEA(VChase *);  
static VULCANDLL bool VULCANCALL DoneAtCALL(VChase *);  
};
```

FIG. 18

FIG. 19

```
VInstance *pParam = pProc->FirstCallParam( pCallILL, pComp );
VChase *pChase = VChase::Create( pParam, pCallILL, pProc );
VChase *pDLLName = pParam->ChaseBackTo( VChase::DoneAtGlobal );
for (VChase *p = pDLLName; p != NULL; p = p->Next())
{
    printf("%s\n", p->Global()->Raw() );
}
```

The diagram consists of a rectangular box containing C++ code. Nine arrows point from the numbers 1902 through 1914 to specific lines of code within the box:

- 1902 points to the first argument of the `VChase::Create` call.
- 1904 points to the first argument of the `VInstance` constructor.
- 1906 points to the second argument of the `VChase::Create` call.
- 1908 points to the second argument of the `VInstance` constructor.
- 1910 points to the argument of the `VChase::DoneAtGlobal` method.
- 1912 points to the return value of the `VChase::DoneAtGlobal` method.
- 1914 points to the `p = p->Next()` assignment in the loop.

FIG. 20

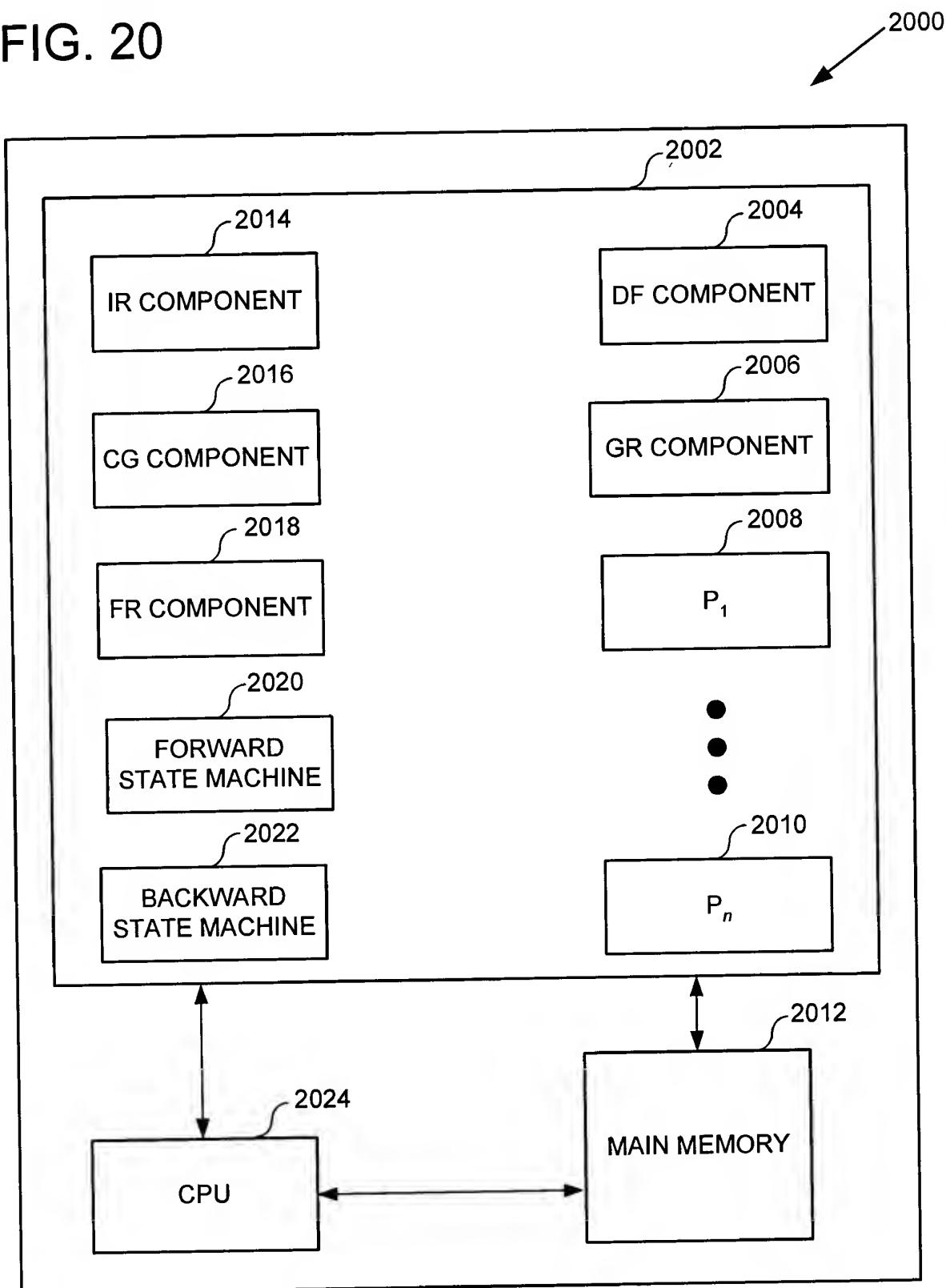


FIG. 21

